IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to officers of the army contracting to furnish supplies for the army.
On motion of Mr. HUNTER, it was referred to the

Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed. FLORIDA CLAIMS UNDER THE TREATY WITH

FLORIDA CLAIMS UNDER THE TREAT! WITH SPAIN OF 1819.

Mr. MORTON presented the memorial of Joseph M. Hernandez, in behalf of the claimants to indemnity under the ninth article of the treaty with Spain of 1819, asking Congress to authorize an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to make such provision for the settlement of their claims as shall be required by honor, justice and the principles of county.

tlement of their claims as shall be required by honor, justice, and the principles of equity.

[The memorialist says it would be painful to any citizen of the United States who takes pride in the character and honor of his country to advert in detail to the cases of outrageous wrong and individual misery for which this treaty stipulation was designed to provide. That it is sufficient, on the present occasion, to say that they were of so flagrant a nature, so wholly without excuse or palliation, that the Government of the United States could not without the greatest injustice, and a total disregard of so flagrant a nature, so wholly without excuse or paliation, that the Government of the United States could not, without the greatest injustice, and a total disregard of all the precepts of morality and dictates of honor, do less than to indemnify to the uttermost farthing the unfortunate and innocent sufferers. The memorialist, after showing the course that had been pursued towards that caucay, out of which number two-thirds voted against the resolution which has been given to the acts of Congress in relation to these claims be the correct one; if the Supreme Court cannot rightfully examine these judgments; and if the Secretary of the Treasury, a purely in the Supreme Court cannot rightfully examine these judgments; and if the Secretary of the Treasury, a purely in the Supreme Court cannot rightfully examine these judgments; and if the Secretary of the Treasury, a purely in the Supreme Court cannot rightfully examine these judgments; and if the Secretary of the Treasury, a purely in the Supreme Court cannot rightfully examine these judgments; and if the Secretary of the Treasury, a purely in the Supreme Court cannot rightfully examine these judgments of the District Judge, and reduce the amounts awarded, then Congress has omitted and neglected to fulfil the obligations imposed by the treaty, and has provided no "process of law" by which the validity and amount of these claims can be lawfully established, and the unfortunate claimants are left without remedy.]

CEDING PUBLIC LANDS TO THE STATES.

Mr. BROOKE introduced a bill to provide for the cession of certain lands to the States within which they lie; which was real and sto the States within which they lie; which was real and sto the States within which they lie; which was real and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The 2d section provides that is and londered for sale free from the purpose whatever.

The 2d section provides that said lands be at the disposal of the Legislatures of said States, the Committee on Public Lands.

The Subscience of th

sage of the act.]
REPRESENTATION OF CALIFORNIA.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill supplementary to "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the

censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved 23d May, 1850.

The question pending being the amendment of Mr. Bradburn, to add the following section:

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the State of California be entitled to the number of Representatives to Congress prescribed by the act admitting said State into the Union; and that for this purpose the act of May 23, 1850, providing for an apportionment among the several States, be so amended that the whole number shall be two hundred and thirty-four, instead of two hundred and thirty-four, instead of two hundred and thirty-three, until an apportionment under a new census." apportionment under a new census." To which Mr. Downs had moved an amendment, striking

out 234 and inserting 235, the effect of which would be to give Louisiana one Representative for her fraction.

Mr. CHASE addressed the Senate at some considerable length against both propositions.

Mr. BADGER was of opinion that as the law stool for the constant of the law stool for the law

South Carolina was entitled to a member for her fraction, and that California should retain her present representation, inasmuch as the returns of the enumeration from that State were defective.

Mr. GEYER sustained the amendment of Mr. Baab-

Mr. DOWNS contended that it would not be safe to

on estimates, and that California could only be entitled to representation from the returns.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Downs, to increase the representation to 235, and decide in the negative.

estion was then taken on the amendment of Mr.

BRADBURY, and decided in the affirmative, as follows: YEAS-Mesers. Badger, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Ca YEAS—Mesers. Badger, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Cts., Chase, Cooper, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Doglas, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Mallory, Rhett, Rusk, Sewal, Shields, Summer, Wade, Walker, Weller—23.

NAYS—Mesers. Atchison, Brodhead, Davis, Dawis, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morta, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham—15.

A somewhat protracted debate then ensued as to whether there would not have to be a new apportionment if he whole number were increased to 23%, and whether a rew ratio would not thereby te fixed, in which Messrs. CHASE. RUSK, DAWSON, UNDERWOOF, ATCHISON, MASON, and others participated. and others participated. Accourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having proceeded to consider the bill of the Senate to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service of the United States.

The House having proceeded to consider the bill of the Senate to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service of the United States.

Mr. BOCOCK said that he desired to lift his voice in favor of the navy—that etablishment of the country which had been so neglected and which all would admit required the attention of the Gapitol, the amendment pending being that made by the House, striking out all after the enacting clause, and appropriating \$500,000.

Mr. BORLAND addressed the Senate at considerable the House, striking out all after the enacting clause, and appropriating \$500,000.

Mr. BORLAND addressed the Senate at considerable length against the amendment, insisting that the additions were unnecessary, and that the present building was sufficiently a need of thorough reform in the code of discipline by which the navy was governed. But while all agreed as to the necessity of reform, he referred to the action of Congress upon this subject.

He then proceeded to review the different propositions pending before the House, and aid that he did not rise to advocate the restoration of the lash; he knew that this could at he desired to describe the show that the addressed to the consideration of the point resolution to extend the Capitol, the amendment pending being that made by the House, striking out all after the enacting clause, and appropriating \$500,000.

Mr. BORLAND addressed the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the present building was sufficient for all the purposes of Government, and would be for the next fifty years to come; and thought it would be better rather to sacrifice the \$100,000 already expended than run the risk of involving the country in an expenditual transfer of millions for a useless purpose. He condemned the plan as an architectural monstrosity, calculated to mare the harmony of the present building, and would, if carried out, be a structure unlike any thing in heaven above or the earth beneath.

Mr. BRODHEAD desired to test the question, by offering an amend

who had stood in the front ranks and marshalled them for who had stood in the front rames and my the Whig party, the contest against their common enemy, the Whig party. He would consider it parricidal to strike a blow upon one He would consider it parricidal to strike a blow upon one of those gallant men, so scarred in the service of their party. He acted for the interests of his party, because he believed the success of the principles of the party and the progress of the Government were identified. He had a preference, but he stood here to announce to the Democracy that he was ready to go forward and place his hand upon the altar of his party, (and that altar he considered the altar of his country,) and to say that he would sustain and vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. He would make a sacrifice of any preference he might have; and was there a Democrat who would not do it?

Now, who was responsible for the agitation of the Now, who was responsible for the agitation of the slavery question? He would proclaim to gentlemen upon the other side, and he would say further that he was prepared to prove, that the Whig party were responsible for the origin of the slavery agitation; that they had nursed it, fed it, and stimulated it to the present hour. If any evil should grow out of it, if the republic should be destroyed by it, upon the Whig party would the responsibility rest; and particularly upon Southern Whigs, who were allied with the Northern Whig abolition party. They stood in close coalition with them. Without the

were allied with the Northern Whig abolition party.

They stood in close coalition with them. Without the Northern abolition party there would be no Whig party in the land; there would be no Whig party in the land; there would have strength enough to claim to be country which would have strength enough to claim to be considered a party. If any one would deny this, he could prove that what he asserted was so.

Mr. P. then proceeded to prove that the compromise measures were not Whig measures, and that they had never been endorsed by that party. True, they had been approved by the Whig caucus which met at the commencement of the present session, but, out of ninety-one Whig members in the House, only forty-two or three attended that caucus, out of which number two-thirds voted against the resolution to endorse the compromise. He justified the action of the Democratic caucus on a similar resolution, stating that out of the 142 Democratic members of the House but 89 were present; and it was not deemed proper for scarcely more than a majority of the Democratic members of the House to speak for the whole party, and

didate was there who would pledge himself to veto a law upon the score of expediency alone? Mr. POLK. All, all. He then said that, although he

was for Young America, he repudiated all those papers which denounced Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Butler,

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, understood the gentleman to assert that all the Democratic candidates for the Presi-dency were pledged to veto any law which Congress might make modifying in any way the fugitive slave law. He (Mr. C.) understood him to state this distinctly. Now, he desired to say to the gentleman from Tennessee that it would be a matter of very great interest and satisfaction no doubt to the people of the country to have such a pledge reduced to writing; and if money would be any inducement, he would undertake to pay to that gentleman or any other gentleman one thousand dollars if they

or any other gentleman one thousand dollars if they would produce any such pledge from these candidates.

Mr. CHANDLER said that while he felt gratified at having obtained the floor, he also felt that he appeared to great disadvantage before the committee at the present moment. There had been a spice of politics introduced into the debate upon this question and something of what moment. There had been a spice of politics introduced into the debate upon this question, and something of what the cooks called "all-spice." But he intended to say nothing upon the subject of the Presidency—nothing upon "Young America" and "Old Fogyism." If he understood the speech of the gentleman from Tennessee, he proclaimed himself in favor of "Young America," and opposed to "Old Fogyism." He had no time to discuss this question; but he was sure the difference between their ages would excuse him for making an admonitory remark to would excuse him for making an admonitory remark to the gentleman from Tennessee, that in all ages, times, and countries "Old Fogyism" had existed; and it had

Fogy," his father Day tion of the Union of Israel. Had he waited, he would have become king, but the result of the rebellion of Young Israel was that Absalom got hung by the hair in one of the trees of his father's forest and was there slain. [Laughter.]
Mr. C. then warmly and eloquently advocated the bill

before the committee, and when he concluded— The committee rose and reported progress. And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1852.

IN SENATE.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the order of private bills

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Brooke, Cass, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spru-ance, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, and Upham—30.

ance, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, and Upham—30.

Mr. DODGE, of Iewa, then moved to amend the amendment by striking out \$500,000, and inserting \$250,000.

Mr. BORLAND understood that the whole work and the supply of materials were under contract for five years to come, based on an original appropriation of \$100,000, thus putting the enormous outlay at the discretion of an individual who had never been submitted to the Senate, though paymasters and quartermasters, and even postmasters with salaries of \$1,000, had to pass the ordeal; and yet here were millions placed by the Executive at the disposal of an officer who had been rejected by the Senate as an assistant architect of a custom-house in New Orleans.

Mr. DAWSON could show, if he were allowed to speak of what was done in Executive session, that the rejection

of what was done in Executive session, that the rejection was not for want of capacity, and had no relation whatever to any want of competency on his part.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. BORLAND, UNDERWOOD, DODGE, of Iowa, and others;

Mr. DODGE modified his amendment so as to make it \$300,000 instead of \$250,000. And on the question he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and it was decided in the negative, as fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Brod YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, King, Norris, Rusk, Wade, Walker, and Weller—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Brooke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Seward, Shields; Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Sumer, Underwood, and Upham—24.

Mr. BORLAND said he had been maliciously, wilfully, and slanderously assailed by the press of this city as "coming before the mouths of starving men," &c. Now, to rebut that, he desired to offer the following amendment, which would show that, however much he might be opposed to the work, he entertained no opposition to the workman. Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert-

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert—
"To enable the proper officers of the Government to pay
the laborers who have been employed in the extension of the
Capitol, the same amount of wages which they would have
received had they been employed up to the present time, and
one month's wages in addition."

After a brief discussion, the question was taken on this
amendment, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Borland, Brodhead, Chase, Dodge
of Iowa, Walker, and Weller—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Brooke,
Cass, Clemens, Cooper, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs,
Felch, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mallory,
Mangum, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields,
Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, and
Wade—33.

Mr. BORLAND then moved to amend the amendment inserting the following provise:

"Provided nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer or agent of the United States to bind the United States by contract beyond the amount appro-priated by Congress, or to sanction any such contracts hereto-fore made."

fore made."

This amendment led to a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. BORLAND, CASS, HUNTER, HALE, UNDERWOOD, MANGUM, GWIN, RUSK, and CLEMENS participated; when the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Norris, Rusk, Shields, Stockton, Sumner, Walker, and Weller—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Berrien, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Prait, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and Wade—17.

Mr. HALE observed that since the bill had been amend-

Mr. HALE observed that since the bill had been amend ed, and would have to be returned to the House, he de-sired to submit an amendment, which he affirmed contain-

ed no new principle, as it was common to pay person "waiting for orders." "That the laborers employed upon the Capitol shall be entitled to and receive pay for the time during which the work was suspended according to the regular prices at which they were originally engaged."

Mr. BORLAND advocated the amendment. Mr. BORLAND advocated the amendment.

Mr. GWIN thought such an amendment would be establishing a bad precedent, and there would be no telling the amount of money it might be the means of taking out of the treasury; if it were to pass it should be amended.

Mr. COOPER suggested the following proviso, which Mr. Harr agreed to:

Mr. HALE agreed to: "Provided, that they shall not be entitled to such pay unless The debate was further continued by Messrs. DODGE of Iowa, SEWARD, RUSK, HUNTER, UNDERWOOD,

and others: when

Mr. SHIELDS suggested an amendment the same in
form as that which had been passed in relation to a like
case that happened during the erection of the Treasury
building, which Mr. Halk expressed his readiness to assent to, in order to reach in any manner the object he had

been that which had saved nations from the rashness and imprudence of the young. Now, he would cite an instance of "Young America" and "Old Fogyism."

The gentleman was, no doubt, well acquainted with history, and better versed in scriptural than in profane. He would remember that Absalom created a row in Israel, and incited the Young Israels to rebel against the "Old additions to the Capitol be and he is hereby authorized to examine the claims of the workmen to indemnity for the loss of their time during the suspension of that the said additions to the Capitol be and he is hereby authorized to examine the claims of the workmen to indemnity for the loss of their time during the suspension of the said additions to the Capitol be and he is hereby authorized to examine the claims of the workmen to indemnity for the loss of their time during the suspension of the workmen to indemnity for the loss of their time during the suspension of the workmen to indemnity for the loss of their time during the suspension of the workmen to indemnity for the loss of their time during the suspension of the work in the construction of the additions to the Capitol be and he is hereby authorized to examine the claims of the workmen to indemnity for the loss of the construction of the additions to the Capitol be and he is hereby authorized to examine the claims of the workmen to indemnity for the loss of the construction of the said the construction of the said the construction of the c their time during the suspension of fation, and that the said addition allow to such of said workmen respectively as were suspended from labor during the pendency of this joint resolution making such appropriation, with the encouragement and under an authorized assurance that, upon the said appropriation being made, their labor would again be required by the Government, and who intermediately had no opportunity of obtaining employment in the city of Washington, such reasonable indemnity for loss of wages for labor during the suspension of the work as under the circumstances of their respective cases justice and equity may require, not exceeding, however, in any case the average rate of the earnings of said workmen in the employment of the Government for a like preceding period of time.

The question was taken on the adoption of this amend-

The question was taken on the adoption of this amendment, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Badger, Borland, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, Wade, Walker, and Weller—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Bradbury, Dawson, Downs, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Smith, and Soruance—15.

ebastian, Smith, and Spruance-15.

Mr. ADAMS thought the proviso of Mr. Borlani needed amendment, inasmuch as no penalty was affixed to any departure from the law. He would therefore sub-mit the following amendment, on which he desired the yeas and nays:

"And that if any person or persons shall violate the prov And that if any person or persons shall violate the provisions of this proviso, he or they shall be liable to indictment in any court having jurisdiction of criminal offences; and upon conviction shall be removed from office and confined in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years."

Mr. HAMLIN playfully observed that he did not know but the amendment might in some cases be made to apply to Senators.

Mr. SIBLEY asked the unanimous consent of the House present certain memorials of the Legislative Assembly

Mr. DANIEL felt coxstrained to object.
Mr. SCUDDER asked the consent of the House to preent certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of

Massachusetts.

Mr. MACE insisted on his motion.

After some further conversation and motions having in view the taking up of other business, the motion of Mr. Mace was agreed to.

And thereupon the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, (Mr. STUART, of Michigan, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Gen. James C. Watson, late of the State of Georgia.

Messrs. BARTLETT and SWEETSER opposed the bill, and Messrs. WALSH, SUTHERLAND, and DANIEL spoke in its favor.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and, being engrossed, was read the third time and passed. Yeas 79, nays 53. On motion, it was ordered that when the House ad-ourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. And then the House adjourned.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Con gress of the United States of America.

[Public Act.-No. 10.1

N ACT amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts," approved July twenty-nine, eighteen

District Courts," approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, hereby amended, may be exercised by the Circuit Judge or by the Chief Justice of the United States as in the said act directed, whenever, on the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit or District Court, under the seal of the court, it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of such Judge or Chief Justice, that the public interests, from the accumulation or urgency of judicial business in any district, shall require it to be done; and the District Judge so designated and appointed shall have and exercise the same powers within such district as if the District Judge resident therein were prevented by sickness or other disability from performing his judicial duties; and it shall be lawful, in case of such appointment, for each of the said District Judges separately to hold a District or Circuit Court at the same time in such district, and discharge all the judicial duties of a District Judge therein; but no the judicial duties of a District Judge therein; but no such District Judge shall hear appeals from the District Ceurt. [Approved, April 2, 1852.

THE RESOLUTIONS "OF '98."

The Lynchburg Virginian makes the following just and forcible commentary on the first resolution of the late Democratic Convention, which reaffirms the doctrines of the resolutions of '98 and '99:

"Was so baldly stupid an attempt ever before made to conceal trreconcilable diversities of opinion, and throw dust in the eyes of the people, as this? The men who gravely united in the adoption of this declaration know gravely united in the adoption of this declaration know perfectly well that they stood to each other direct antipodes in their constructions of the resolutions of '98-'99, the one party maintaining that they assert the right of secession at pleasure, and without accountability to the Federal Government; and the other contending that they point out no other redress for grievances to the separate States, except the provisions of the Constitution, and the final appeal to arms. There were men in that body who believe that the right to quit the Union exists at all times with the States, to be exercised at their discretion; there were others who deny all such right, and hold that seceswere others who deny an such right, and note that seces-sion is treason; and yet, upon this most vital question, in order that they might cover up their discrepancies of opinion, continue to humbug the people by pretending a common political faith, and secure to themselves the co-operation of every distinct faction, they gravely put forth the above as one of 'the principles which bind them to-cether as a party." gether as a party.' The Virginia resolutions of '98 and '99 have heretofore

been appropriated exclusively to the purposes of domestic humbug. They are the peculiar property of our Virginia Democracy, and have been carefully preserved by them as political wares adapted only to home consumption. But there are many indications that these famous resolves are soon to be introduced upon a broader theatre. and made to subserve a wider and more national purpose. It is not at all improbable that they will soon be endorsed by the great Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and thus become an article in the creed of the National Democracy of the Union. It is true, as a contemporary well remarks, that these resolutions have no more relation or applicability to the things of this generation than the Pragmatic Sanction has to the existing condition of affairs mends them to the favorable conside cracy at the present juncture.

The Democratic party of the Union, like the Democratic party of Virginia, are divided in sentiment upon the great practical and living issues of the day, and dare not hazard an expression of opinion in regard to them lest a schism should thereby be created in its ranks. Hence a platform made up of vague unmeaning and unexplained generalities suits them best, and is in truth the only platform upon which they can stand in harmony for a moment. The assembled Democracy of the nation would not, we presume, have the slightest hesitation in affirming the '98 resolutions as they were recently affirmed by the Virginia Democracy without any explanation of their meaning, leaving each individual to put his own construction upon them. Even the extreme free-soil wing of the Democracy would, we have not a doubt, gladly endorse the Virginia resolutions of '98; for, in the opinion of many, those resolutions embody the doctrine of nullification, and the nullification of the fugitive-slave law by the Northern States is just now a favorite chiest with the particities. States is just now a favorite object with the patriotic worthies above alluded to. Moreover, the Democracy of Virginia having recently endorsed the platform of the National Demogracy, "as far as applicable to the present condition of the country," it is but fair that the latter should return the compliment by endorsing the peculiar creed of their Virginia allies with the mental reservation,

in the standard region of the seasoning of the seasoning

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Local Election and Great Riot at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, April 6 .- The returns of the election held in this city yesterday for corporation officers indicate, as far as received, the election of the Whig ticket, with but three exceptions. The First Ward returns have not yet been received. Mayor KENNETT, has been re-elected by from six to seven hundred majority.

A most disgraceful riot occurred in the First Ward last night, which, we regret to add, resulted in the death of six persons, and the wounding of some five or six others

After the polls had closed, and whilst a crowd of the friends of the successful candidates were passing Werck meyer's tavern, a German coffee-house, at the corner of Seventh street and Park avenue, five or six guns were fired upon the multitude, fatally wounding six persons. who died in a short time thereafter. Several others were carried off severely wounded. The excitement occasioned by the outrage was, of course, most intense, and the infuriated crowd rushed into the house and completely demo-

riated crowd rushed into the house and completely demolished its contents, and then set fire to the building. Two other buildings adjoining, inhabited by Germans, were also fired and destroyed by the mob.

The crowd were again fired upon at the corner of Park and Carondelet avenues, and a member of the St. Louis fire company was mortally wounded. The house from which the shot had been fired was immediately riddled, and the crowd pursued their way up town and dispersed. Later at night a crowd collected around the office of the "Anzeager Die Western," the German newspaper, when the military was ordered out by the Mayor, and, having mustered in force around the block in which the office was situated, kept the crowd at a distance throughout the night. The office appeared to be deserted, the proprietors having probably anticipated an attack. The city is now perfectly quiet, and order appears to be restored.

Awful and Terrible Steamboat Disasters.

Madison, (Ia.) April 3 .- The steamer Redstone, Capt. TATE, hence for Cincinnati, with about seventy persons on board, blew up as she was backing out from Scott's landing, about three miles above Carrolton, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. The force of the explosion was terrific, and completely shattered the boat, which immediately sunk in twenty feet water. Of the passengers a large proportion are lost, and of the crew only the captain and clerk are saved. The former is severely if not fatally injured. Up to seven o'clock this evening, fifteen dead bodies had been recovered in a horribly mutilated condition.

St. Louis, April 4 .- Last evening the steamer Glencoe, of New Orleans, while making her landing here, burst all her boilers. She had one hundred and fifty passengers on board, a large number of whom were killed. The steamers Cataract, Georgia, and Western were lying along-side, and sustained considerable damage. They had several men killed, but the number is not known, though believed to be large. The Glencoe took fire and burnt to the water's edge.

Wreck of a Steamer-Loss of Life. NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 2 .- The steamer Independence has been totally wrecked at Matagorda. She was run ashore, or rather aground, in a terrible storm, and went to pieces. There was a number of passengers on board, seven of whom lost their lives. I have not been able to learn their names. She was bound for a port in Texas, and had on

board a full and valuable freight, which was lost. We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 18th ultimo. The country generally was quiet. The news of the arrest of Carvajal had caused great rejoicing.

Fire at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) NORFOLK, APRIL 4.-Intelligence has been received here of a most destructive fire which occurred at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) on Friday night, which completely destroyed the Mansion House, post office, Old North State newspaper office, and the residence of William E. Mann, Esq., postmaster. The amount of loss had not been as-

Movements of Kossuth.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 2 .- Kossuth left here yesterday for Mobile, and will proceed thence to Charleston, and from there will proceed by steamer to New York, unless he receives an invitation from Richmond. He made a speech on Tuesday night, in which he expressed his surprise that his doctrine met with opposition at the South, where he anticipated the warmest support. He attributed it to the misrepresentations of his sentiments and speeches-particularly in Kentucky. He quoted from his speech at Louisville to show that he were spoke disredeepest respect, though he did not deem his opinions

Great Fire at Paducah, (Ky.) Louisville, April 6.—A large fire occurred at Paducah, (Ky.) on Saturday, by which forty buildings were destroyed. The fire originated in the livery stable of J. G. Cole, and soon communicated to the Hayworth House on the north, and several frames on the south. The buildings of the Branch Bank of Kentucky were destroyed, and the fate of the money in its vaults is not known. The whole town is a mass of ruins with a few eventions. whole town is a mass of ruins, with a few exceptions.

Destructive Conflagration at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, APRIL 6.—The large soap and candle fac-tory of Cromwell & Brothers was fired by an incendiary at ten o'clock this morning and completely destroyed.

Cincinnati Election-The River.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 6.—At the municipal election yesterday the whole Democratic ticket was elected. The Councils are Democratic by five to seven majority. The last Council was Whig.

The River is rising at the rate of one foot per hour, and

the water is already up to the houses west of Main street. A very kigh flood is apprehended.

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal me-Townships therety-seren, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, range

e. Townships twenty-secon, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, range Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, range three.
Townships twenty-secen, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, range

our. Townships twenty-seven, twenty-night, twenty-nine, range

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, tw.miy.

Townships the my six, twenty-seven, twenty-segut, twenty-five, trenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-one, twenty-twe, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-sight, range eight.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-tree, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, range nine.

Townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-tu-wenty-three, range ten.

Townships fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twent twenty-one, range eleven.

North of the base line and east of the third principal meridian.

Townships thirty-one, thirty-tweet, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, range one.

Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, range two.

North of the base line and west of the third principal me-

Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, range one. At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of August next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships,

North of the base line and east of the third principal me-Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-mine, thirty, range one.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty,

twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, range two.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, range three.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, range seven.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, range eight.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, range nine.

Townships nineteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, trenty-seven, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-twenty-twenty-twenty-twenty-treen, twenty-twenty-treen, twenty-cight, twenty-nine, range ten,

ight, twenty-nine, range ten,
Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twentysix, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, this

North of the base line and west of the second principal me Township thirty, range twelve.
Townships (menture) Townships twenty-siz, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, range thirteen.

Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-fice, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, range four-teen.

At the Land Office at VANDALIA, commencing on Monday, the second day of August next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, North of the base line and east of the third principal me

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, range one.
Townships one, two, three, four, fire, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, range two.
Townships two, three, four, five, six, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, ixteen, range three.
Townships three, four, five, six, seven, range four.

Townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, range five. Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, range six.

Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, range seven.

Townships ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, six-

teen, range eight.

North of the base line and west of the third principal me ridian.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine

n, eleven, twelve, thirteen, range one. Township one, range two. At the Land Office at PALESTINE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of August next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the third principal meridian.
Townships tocice, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, range At the Land Office at SHAWNEETOWN, commencing

Monday, the nineteenth day of July next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned town-ships, to wit: South of the base tine and east of the third principal me

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seren, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, range one. At the Land Office at KASKASKIA, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of July next, for the disposal of such sec-

tions and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to South of the base line and west of the third principal-me

ridian.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, teen, range one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine

The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly

The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, and those in italies are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands will be sold subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the State of Illinois for said railroad and its branches, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks; and applications to make private entries of the lands to be offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the third day of April, A.D. 1852.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

By the President:

J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.